# British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1061.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1846. (*Established in* 1826.)


## BUENOS AYRES.

Owing to the prevalence of contrary winds we have no later dates this week from Montevideo than the 12th inst., up to which time there was no news of any operation on the part of Rivera. But, according to recent intelligence by boats from the opposite coast, there was a more than ordinary movement among the Oriental troops, which is considered by some as indicative of the discovery of some attempt of the rebel chief to penetrate into the interior. This, however, is only surmise.

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Signior Juan Andres Gelly, not long since one of the members of the intrusive government in Montevideo, has been sent by President Lopez of Paraguay to the court of Rio Janeiro in the character of Chargé d'Affaires. The Argentine government, being informed of his arrival at Rio Grande, and of the ostentatious attentions paid to him by the authorities of that province of the Empire, directed, under date of the 29th ult., the Argentine Minister at Rio Janeiro to remonstrate with the Imperial Government against his admission or recognition in the aforesaid character; and, in the event of such remonstrance proving unavailing, to make a formal protest against it as offensive and hostile to the Argentine Confederation, Paraguay being an integral portion of the latter, and its government consequently disqualified to accredit any diplomatic agent abroad.

The *Gaceta* of the 12th inst., speaking on this subject, says:—

The protest which the Argentine Government has instructed its Minister in Rio Janeiro to make against the diplomatic representation of the Province of Paraguay in the Court of Brazil, as a pretended independent state, through its so-called minister, the ruthless Unitarian Gelly, is founded upon the perfect rights which the Confederation asserts to the Province of Paraguay, it being an integral portion of the Argentine territory, inclosed within it, the River Paranà shutting against it the fluvial communication or outlet to the Atlantic. Though the Imperial Government has recognized the pretended independence of Paraguay, it can derive no right from that unjust act against which the Argentine government has protested and reiterated its protests in proper time, with the best right, and in due form.

The unquestionable justice of the Confederation, and which our Government will ever worthily and energetically sustain against a grasping and disloyal Cabinet, earnestly intent on dismembering the Argentine Confederation and iniquitously extending the territory of the Empire, thus destroying the balance of power of the American States adjoining Brazil, is rendered still more conspicuous in view of the facts which are now passing in the Province of Paraguay, and of the scandalous predominance which Pimenta Bueno, the Chargè d'Affaires of Brazil, has there arrogantly assumed and exercises in consequence of the culpable weakness and total want of reflection of President Lopez.

The Chargé d'Affaires, Pimenta Bueno, is the person who now in reality governs there, and has induced President Lopez to commit the greatest blunders, detracting from the dignity, and placing in jeapordy the true interests, of the Paraguayans. Pimenta Bueno threw an obstacle in the way of the mediation of the United States Government by advising President Lopez to demand as an indispensable condition the previous recognition of the independence of Paraguay by the Argentine Government, which is tantamount to a rejection *in limine* of the mediation. This same Chargé d'Affairs of Brazil carries so far his senseless and implacable resentment against the Argentine Confederation, with a view to the subjugation of the Province of Paraguay to the sceptre of a foreign King, as to inflict an injury on all other nations, and to oppose the republican federal system, by which the happiness and prosperity of the Province of Paraguay, in conjunction with those constituting the Argentine Confederation, can alone be attained. On the one hand the said Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil has induced President Lopez to issue pernicious and extravagant resolves, ordering his wife to be addressed with the title of *Excellency*, and *Most Excellent Lady President*, and the same honours to be paid to her as to the Government, which honors he has extended to all his family. Even to his youngest children when going to and returning from school the guards are made to present arms. On the other hand, the Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil has himself taken a part in the promulgation of a decree issued by President Lopez closing all communication with Paraguay and ordering all foreigners to leave Assumption immediately. It is confidently asserted that even Mr. Rams to whom the President is indebted for some distinguished friendly services has not been excepted. According to the plan of the Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil which the former blindly follows, the Paraguayans will neither be at liberty to work, nor have any facilities allowed them for trading, inasmuch as that plan, which sacrifices them to the ambition of the Brazilian Cabinet, closes against them the rivers, the ports, and the markets of the Argentine Republic, and closes also against the other nations of the world the advantageous trade which they would carry on with the Argentine Province of Paraguay, by the river Paraná under the Argentine flag, as is liberally allowed by General Rosas' administration.

President Lopez has even so far transgressed his bounds as to concede to his Envoy the ruthless Unitarian Gelly the privilege of navigating the Paraná in a steam vessel, as if the river Paraná did not appertain, as it assuredly does, to the Argentine Confederation, whose territory it washes on both sides.

It is besides clear that the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro proposes by such means not only to reduce the Argentine Province of Paraguay to a kind of Brazilian factory, but also to obtain by means of iniquitous treaties its old and unjust territorial claims, in order to take possession of a large portion of the Province of Paraguay, an integral part of the Argentine Confederation.

President Lopez receives no other communications than those conveyed to Paraguay by couriers sent to the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, and reads no other papers but those which Pimenta Bueno considers suitable to his views to furnish him with.

These facts fully disclose the baneful policy of the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro, and require on the part of the Argentine Government that serious attention which it devotes to them, in like manner as they cannot by any means be indifferent to general interests.

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### APPOINTMENTS FOR 1847.

*Supreme Court*—President, Dr. D. Vicente Lopez.

*Court of Errors*—Drs. Lorenzo Torres, Juan Antonio Argerich and D. Felipe Senillosa, together with the acting Attorney General and the Acting Assessor and Auditor General: the presidency to be filled by the first named. Supernumerary members, Drs. Rafael Casagemas, Marcelino Carballido, José Sagardia and Mariano Gascon.

*Board of Directors of the Male Hospital*—D. Francisco del Sar, chairman, D. Manuel Murrieta, D. Lázaro de Elortondo, Dr. Miguel Rivera and D. Fermin Irigoyen.

*Board of do. Female Hospital*—D. Carlos Rosados, D. Francisco Belaustegui, D. Remigio Gonzalez Moreno, D. José Fuentes Arguibel and D. Antonio Pairó.

*Commissioners for regulating the price of beef*—D. Miguel de Riglos, D. Francisco Piñero and D. Justo Villegas.

*Justices of the Markets of Lorea and Monserrat*—D. Pedro Auli for the former, and D. Ramon Rua for the latter. Persons eligible to be chosen by lot to form, in conjunction with the justices, the court of appeal for the adjustment of disputes arising out of transactions in the above markets: *Lorea*—D. Gabriel Lopez, D. Pablo Nuñez, D. Mariano Lorea, D. Pedro Gorostiaga, D. Bernardo Almiral, D. Isidro Gomez, D. Juan Gonzalez, and D. Pedro Naranjo. *Monserrat*—D. Santiago Navarro, D. Gregorio Oporto, D. Damian Herrera, D. Manuel Nuñez, D. Calisto Requejo, D. Bernabé Martinez, D. Baldomero Pereda, and D Santiago Araujo.

*Board of Education*—Very Revd. Miguel Garcia, D. Nicolas Anchorena, Dr. Lorenzo Torres, D. José Arenales, and Dr. Miguel Rivera.

The *Central Board of Public Roads* is to be suppressed, and its functions transferred to the Police Department.

### *Justices of the Peace.*

CITY—

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| Catedral al Norte | D. Pedro Ximeno— |
| Catedral al Sud | » José Maria Velazquez— |
| San Nicolas | » Angel Herrero— |
| Monserrat | » Manuel Casal Gaste— |
| Concepcion | » Ciriaco Cuitiño— |
| Piedad | » Saturnino Unzué— |
| San Telmo | » Julian Viron— |
| San Miguel | » Nicolas Mariño— |
| Socorro | » Ignacio Perez de Arce— |
| Pilar | » Domingo Diana— |
| Balvaneda | » Eustaquio Ximenez— |

COUNTRY—

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| San José de Flores | D. Vicente Zabala— |
| Moron | » Tomas F. de Cieza— |
| San Isidro | » Victoriano J. Escalada— |
| San Fernando | » Angel B. Crosa— |
| Conchas | » Prudencio Dolz— |
| Pilar | » Silverio Basabe— |
| Capilla del Señor | » Cayetano Sosa— |
| Baradero | » Angel Gerónimo Casco— |
| San Pedro | » Carlos Villar— |
| San Nicolas de los Arroyos | » Felipe Botet— |
| Arrecifes | » Eugenio Diaz— |
| Salto | » Antonio Villalta— |
| Pergamino | » Lorenzo Olmos— |
| Rojas | » Manuel Contreras— |
| San Antonio de Areco | » Tiburcio Lima— |
| Fortin de Areco | » Baldomero Lamela, and in his absence D. Joaquin de Quintanilla— |
| San Andres de Giles | » Pedro Antonio Rodriguez— |
| Guardia de Lujan | » Pedro Casas— |
| Villa de Lujan | » Roque Duró— |
| Chivilcoy | » Lázaro Molina— |
| Navarro | » Juan Benito Sosa— |
| Lobos | » Dionisio Urquiola, and in his absence D. Manuel A. Caminos— |
| Monte | » Federico Terrero— |
| San Vicente | » Pedro Udaquiola— |
| Cañuelas | » Casimiro Villegas— |
| Ranchos | » Juan Francisco Farran— |
| Chascomus | » Felipe Girado— |
| Quilmes | » Pascual Miralles, and in his absence D. Manuel Gervasio Lopez— |
| Ensenada | » Florencio Torres— |
| Magdalena | » Eladio P. Otamendi— |
| Pila | » Vicente Letamendi— |
| Tordillo | » Mariano Ramirez— |
| Tuyú | » Roque J. Baudrix— |
| Mar Chiquita | » José Manuel Saavedra— |
| Lobería | » José Manuel Garcia— |
| Vecino | » Dámaso Vellido— |
| Chapaleofú | » Felipe Vela— |
| Las Flores | » Mariano Diaz— |
| Saladillo | » Bonifacio Alizal— |
| Azul | » Pedro Rosas y Belgrano— |
| Bahía Blanca | » José María Hidalgo— |
| Patagonia | » Nicolas García— |

The following extract from the late message of the governor of Salta to the Legislature of that province of the Confederation will be read with interest:

"Internal improvement in all parts of the province is in direct ratio with the peace and tranquility we enjoy: our progress is, nevertheless, not such as the Province is susceptible of. But in the two preceding years the material advancement of the capital is visibly felt: the number of houses constructed within the last two years is, according to data in the possession of the Government, one hundred and two: the churches raised in the same period in the country districts amount to six.

"Another fine bridge has been erected which affords facilities of egress to the open country, and three streets which did not previously allow a free access from the city to the river for vehicles, have been rendered available to traffic. so that this city surrounded as it is on the north and south by water courses, has now six bridges built of stone and lime which furnish every convenience for daily traffic in all directions.

"I have to announce to you that the handsome clock which had been sent for to Europe in order to place it where the former stood in the steeple of the Cabildo, has been purchased; and that it is on its way from Cobija among the effects constituting the cargo of the merchant who was commissioned to buy it.

"Agriculture, which in former years has been so much neglected now advances with rapid strides: important establishments for the cultivation of the sugar cane and also distilleries exist, which in a few years of peace will constitute an important branch of wealth. The most necessary articles of consumption which were formerly dear from the little attention which had been paid to the cultivation of our fertile soil, are now worth scarcely one half of their former prices from the abundant crops which are gathered in.

"Grazing (our old occupation) has in these years of peace received a considerable impulse: it, as you are aware, furnishes the staple export to the neighbouring Republics and brings in return specie to supply that which is drained from us by our foreign commerce *via* Cobija. This trade, Honorable Representatives, which is not carried on with returns of produce of this country, but on the contrary in exchange for specie, will some day be baneful to the Province in particular and prejudicial to that carried on by our port of Buenos Ayres. Adopt, therefore, the measures which you may consider most expedient in order to put a stop as soon as possible to a trade which, if particular circumstances at one time exercised an influence to tolerate it, the time has now arrived when experience has proved to us that it will henceforth be ruinous.

The city and country districts of Oran having been menaced by the barbarians of the Chaco, the inhabitants were placed in the painful alternative either of abandoning their cattle and property, or remaining to be immolated as victims to the ferocity of the enemy who invaded in considerable numbers at three different points. The Municipality and the Lieutenant Governor solicited prompt and efficient protection from headquarters. I marched hurriedly organising an auxiliary division in order to save that city. The barbarians were effectually punished; in various encounters they were routed and their scattered remnants pursued many leagues into the interior of the deserts of the Chaco. This fortunate operation of war was, notwithstanding, insufficient to insure the population against future agress'ons on the part of the predatory Indians. I became convinced of the necessity of establishing a fort in the plains of Manso (on the eastern bank of the Bermejo) in order to insure the safety, liberty and property of the inhabitants. With this benevolent design I addressed you a note from said city under date 18th of July of last year craving your authorization for the purpose of establishing a fort with the necessary garrison at such place as the topography of the country should point out as most proper. Your Honors, convinced of the utility and necessity of such an establishment, were pleased to confer on me that authorization without delay on the 23rd of the same month.

"Exertions were made with zeal and interest, Honourable Representatives, to prepare the means for this undertaking when unfortunately on the 22nd of the before mentioned month the ruthless Unitarian refugees in Bolivia invaded the territory of the Republic. Behold, then, how the means employed for the aggrandizement of the territory of the Province, and defending it against the barbarians of the Chaco, have been diverted to another object of more vital importance: the defence of the Confederation threatened on its northern frontier! Since then, subjects to engage the attention of Government, and obstacles, have not been wanting, to prevent it from executing this important project. Many years had passed without an invasion of this territory by the Indians, and they would perhaps not have again undertaken it had it not been for the repeated attempts to navigate the river Pilcomayo from Bolivia accompanied by armed forces for the protection of the expeditions. Frightened by the sight and appearance of regular troops the Indians, forsaking the banks of the Pilcomayo, have approached those of the Bermejo, and unprovided here with the means of existence such as they had abandoned, they began to plunder. The result of their first depredations encouraged them to make more extensive incursions, until it became necessary to drive them again off the land towards their old haunts on the coast of the Pilcomayo.

"A tract of territory exists, Honourable Representatives, of unmeasurable extent covered with rich pastures for the rearing of all kinds of cattle and offering advantages to agriculture from its wonderful fertility, which must be explored and made available. It would augment the wealth and power of this Province and that of the Republic, for, by securing the territory against the invasions of the barbarians private interest would draw population to those parts, and wealth would be the inevitable result of speculations both in grazing and agriculture. The sugar cane grows without watering and is exempt in that latitude from the blighting frosts of winter which cause so much damage in this country.

"To the administration which shall succeed me, the happiness of carrying into effect this magnificent enterprise, of such easy execution, will be reserved, if the peace of the Republic becomes a reality. Allow me, Honourable Representatives, to recommend this important subject to your future care; I send you the plan which has been drawn, by order of the Government, of the city of Oran and the adjacent territory, that you may form an idea of the extraordinary increase in its buildings, which have been doubled within the last five years. By merely securing the frontiers of that territory you will have (as if by enchantment) a settlement, the advancement of which will be felt in an extraordinary manner.

"It is in this territory, that the *yerba mate* is manufactured with beneficial results, and which in the opinion of the committee appointed for its examination proved to be of a better quality than that imported into this city under the denomination of Parnaguâ. The *yerbales* with which that country abounds are so numerous, that according to information received from *connoisseurs* they are more than sufficient to supply all the Republic with their produce. In June 1844 a privilege was granted for the term of eight years for its manufacture, after having proved, in virtue of the decree of 26th March of the same year, that its quality was excellent. We do not, therefore, require yerba to be brought to us from abroad; on the contrary it will be an article of exportation, which is already considered as an important branch of the industrial wealth of Salta."

This messsage inveighs in the most indignant terms against the injustice of the Anglo-French intervention, and bestows the highest commendation on General Rosas for the energy and ability with which he conducts the foreign affairs of the Republic.

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The Brazilian Mails.—The merchants and others of Liverpool, by a memorial numerously signed, are calling the attention of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the defective packet arrangements between this country, the Brazils, and the river Plate, and to the necessity of employing some other description of vessels as packets in that navigation, in order that the voyages may be accomplished with more celerity, and divested of that uncertainty which at present attends them. They express a belief that a judicious combination of steam power with a sailing ship would be the most likely to answer the purposes above alluded to, as a great part of the voyage is through calm seas and trade winds. Vessels with auxiliary steam power would also be enabled to carry a certain quantity of goods to and fro, and possess at the same time ample accommodation for passengers and mails. The memorialists then submit, that quick and regular communications with foreign countries are of essential benefit, and that Brazils and the River Plate are now almost the only countries unprovided with direct steam navigation. Under some such arrangement Rio de Janeiro would be brought within thirty days, and Monte Video and Buenos Ayres forty days of England; thus ensuring a return home and answers to letters in less than three months, whereas, at present, sixty, seventy, or eighty days are consumed in the voyages home by sailing vessels. The memorial concludes by earnestly requesting Lord Palmerston's attention to this important subject. It has already been signed by the principal firms in the Brazilian and South American trades.

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## ENGLAND.

[From the "Times" October 7th, 1846.]

The failure of a crop which is the sole food of four millions, and the chief subsidary at the table of all the other millions in this empire, is an event likely enough to occupy a first place in the public attention. It is a fact which speaks for itself, and is sure to make itself apprehended and felt. It is already written in letters of blood. There is another fact, however, which is still more serious, and one still more necessary to be exhibited in its proper colours and most important bearings. The stock of cereal food in this country, or rather in the world,—for it is the common cause of nations,—is, after all, the chief economical question of the day. Bread is the staff of life. When the potato and all the treacherous makeshifts of poverty fail, the nation must fall back upon corn. It becomes the first duty of the national storekeeper and purser to calculate the probable supply of that last resource, and to praetise as well as to instil the most resolute, stern, unyielding thriftness. It is the error of improvidence to think that great resources are infinite, and that, come what will, there will always be somebody or something to go to. There cannot be a more serious mistake. When bread is gone, what is there for the masses to go to but the food of cattle, the roots of the field, wild berries, acorns, the bark of trees, fungi, sea weed, and grass?

There are several great and undeniable facts bearing on this question of our present cereal store, all leading to one inevitable and very serious conclusion. To begin with, the British crop is not greater than last year's; but last year's proved insufficient for the demand by about two million quarters of wheat, besides other grain, that being the amount of imports absorbed into use before the completion of this year's harvest, without *permanently* affecting the demand. Hence it follows that even if the circumstances of the two years were the same, we should have to deal with a deficiency on the year to the amount of two million quarters of wheat, besides other grain. The circumstances of the two years, however, so far from being the same, are very decidedly against the present conjuncture. The failure of the potato is much greater this year than last; so that, taking England, Ireland, and Scotland into account, it seems no exaggeration to say that there is a destruction or a short-coming of food on this head equivalent to the supply of at least three millions. Compute the lesser calamity of last year at the food of one million, and it follows that in respect of this particular failure we are worse off than last year by the food of two millions.

The failure of the potato is already telling most powerfully on the price of corn; already, mark, even before either harvest is entirely concluded. The supplies of corn from all parts of these islands to those great markets which feed our manufacturing population are rapidly falling off. Ireland, without waiting for the advice given to it by an illustrious amateur in political economy, is keeping its corn at home. Of course, if we send over our millions of money to feed and employ the famished multitude, the island will keep its corn at home. But there, at once, we see the bulk of the Irish exports, on which the corn laws have taught this island to depend, withheld from us at the very moment when we can least do without it. Imperious famine lays an embargo on the loaded vessels. Ravenous multitudes plunder the shops and stores, and gaunt sentinels remain to watch that its commands are fulfilled. In lesser but yet very serious degrees, the arrivals from all other parts of the empire are diminished. Large districts of Scotland are in the same evil case, and Scotland is equally slow to contribute to the wants of the southern consumer.

But there are other circumstances of no trifling weight to the prejudice of our present, as compared with our last year's prospects. Perhaps people are tired of hearing that the population of these islands increases more than a thousand a day, and that there is a third of a million more mouths to be fed this year than last. Still, if the truth be stale, it is nevertheless very important. What is food itself but a stale device for the support of life? There is not much reason to believe that just now

production keeps pace with our numerical increase, whatever has been, whatever may hereafter be, the case. A matter still more important, remains. There is no doubt that we are becoming a more bread-consuming people. There is more employment than there ever was before, and consequently more food consumed. Besides other great works, it is said that there are now not less than 200,000 men employed on the railways now making. Two hundred thousand men imply several times that number of mouths, all consuming more food, and that of a better description, than they would consume but for their employment. Perhaps not much less than a moity of them are Irishmen, who would otherwise be starving at home. Those, however, are only a portion of the consumers which railways are bringing to the market. The expenditure to which the nation is pledged by the railways passed the last session, cleared of all the mystery of amalgamations, loans, and new stock, is now ascertained to be more than 90,000,000*l*. Add to this the yet unspent 30,000,000*l*. remaining from the session of 1845, and we have 120,000,000*l*. to be spent in railroads in the course of three years,—not much less than a million a week. Whether this goes to the navigator, the miner, the collier, the engineer, the brickmaker, the mason, or even to the landowner, it still contributes to increase the demand for food.

If we add the annual deficiency denoted by the present year's imports to the above very moderate estimate of the loss by the potato failure, here we have the food of four millions withdrawn from an increasing, an improving, a busy, and extravagant nation. We really should be relieved to be told of any crisis within the compass of authentic history, when the agricultural year commenced with such a prospect, and ended without fulfilling the gravest anticipations. Here are a demand, and a deficiency, equally without precedent.

And what hope have we of a repetition of those two much maligned, much dreaded millions of quarters, which came in, after all, so very seasonably last August? Just none at all. Free trade has but poised its Ithuriel's spear, and the bubble of universal abundance has burst. The nakedness of the land is everywhere disclosed. It is found that the negotiable surplus of the most agricultural regions bears but an infinitesimal proportion to the aggregate produce, and the produce is by no means in that ratio with the area of alluvial soil which an English yeoman can so easily be made to believe. The United States, with all its rivers, canals, and valleys, does but hear our wants, and flour rises within a few days 50 or 75 cents per barrel. The stock at New York is 20,000 against 150,000 barrels of last year. At Montreal they will hardly part with their wheat on any terms. The giants of the Baltic have already dwindled into windmills, unless an absolute dearth of corn gives a particular unfitness to the allusion. Last year's wheat is selling at Dantzic for 48s. 6. ; at Rostock, for 53s. 54s. At Stettin there has been an important transaction. A thousand quarters of wheat, the annual consumption of one village, of one factory, have been sold for 53s. At Hamburg trade is paralysed by the instinct of holding. Meanwhile Indian corn rises in a still greater proportion, inasmuch as necessity is prevailing over luxury, the stomach over the palate, as the element of value. Lastly, we are actually exporting wheat to France. The *Marklane Express* informs us—

"Some of the shipping ports on the east coast have been visited by buyers from France and Holland, which has no doubt assisted to give an impetus to prices, and in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, &c., similar qualities of wheat to those sold two months ago at 44s. to 45s. have this week realized 58s. to 60s. per quarter."

We take the liberty of commending this remarkable fact to the notice of a certain quarter, where if we do not meet with the wisdom of experience, we may at least expect the candour of the novice. At the Lynn demonstration the hero of the day related, to the horror of his audience, that a Liverpool merchant who had been accustomed for many years to buy corn from Lynn, had lately written to his correspondent that he must close their transactions, unless the people of Lynn could relieve him of some of his American flour. That was in August. How are tables now turned? Not only Liverpool, but France, is coming to the ports of our east coast for wheat; and the metropolis finds its wonted supply diverted by a foreign competitor.

For our own part, however, we think very much more of the considerations above-mentioned, viz. the unparalled circumstances of the coming year, than of the present rise in prices. That rise is, in part a natural reaction from the equally natural downfall caused by the sudden precipitation into the market of those two millions which it was the will and pleasure of the agriculturists should be accumulated. No stability of trade could bear up against an avalanche, aggravated as it was by the panic which had produced it. The avalanche has fallen, and what is become of it now? We rest our apprehensions on data wholly independent of the humours and terrors of the market, or the facts of supply and demand, and with them so clear, we must confess to a very serious foreboding as to the coming prices of food, and the prosperity of that trade and those undertakings which depend upon its cheapness.

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## SPAIN.

From our own ["Times"] correspondent.

Madrid Sept. 25th,

In consequence of what Señor Isturiz said the other day in the Congress about the British Government in reality opposing the Queen's marriage with Don Francisco, General Serrano has addressed the following letter to Mr. Bulwer:—

"My dear Sir and esteemed Friend,—The President of the Council of Ministers, in the last sitting in the Senate, in reply to my remarks on the marriage of her Majesty and her Royal Highness, expressed himself in the following terms:—'But what would you think if I informed you that it is the marriage of Her Majesty the Queen which is most opposed by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in this Court?' What would you say if I were to add that the desire and intention of that Cabinet were to present as the sole candidate for the hand of the Queen another Prince, who is now dissenting from what is passing here? The impression I was until now under, that the opposition made by you, and by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, had only reference to the marriage of her Royal Highness the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier, and the importance attributed by the opinion of the country to the ascertaining the real intentions of a nation friendly to Spain in a matter which so nearly affects our interests and our nationality, place me (desirous of forming my own judgment and of contributing to rectify that of my fellow citizens) in the necessity of addressing myself to you, in the hope, that, in case you have no objection, you will have the goodness to give me such information as you may think prudent; and that you will enable me to resolve the enigma which must arise in the minds of the Spanish people from the above expressions of the President of the Council of Ministers.

"What I should particularly desire is, that you mention to me as explicitly as possible what are the general principles which have influenced your Government in the question of Her Majesty's marriage, and what, in your opinion, are at present their views with respect to the selection of the consort definitively made by Her Majesty.

"My object in addressing this communication to you being purely one of public interest, I hope you will permit me to make use of any answer you may honour me with.

"I beg to remain your affectionate friend, &c.

"*Francisco Serrano.*

"Madrid September 20th."

Mr. Bulwer replied as follows:—

"My dear General,—I know nothing in the spirit of true and honorable diplomacy which could induce a Minister, the representative of England, to involve the opinions of his government in the mystery of forms. The British Government is loyal and frank; and I now address myself to a gentleman equally frank and loyal. I therefore lose no time in replying to you, and in informing you that the British Government, while respecting the choice of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, no matter on whom that choice may have fallen, had always desired that it should fall on a Spanish Prince, from the feeling that such a choice would best preserve the existing relations in Europe and the independence of this country, would be most advantageous for the interests of Spain, and would have a greater chance of meeting with the approbation of the Spanish people. The manifestation made some time since by all parties in favour of the pretensions of his Royal Highness Don Enrique, and the manly and independent character of that Prince, added, I must say, to the objections made by some persons here, and who are competent to speak on the matter, respecting His Royal Highness Don Francisco de Assis, induced the British Government to believe that Don Enrique possessed, in a superior degree to any other candidate, the qualities which it was desirable should adorn the consort of Queen Isabella; and that opinion might have been expressed in the same manner as a friend is entitled to communicate his advice to another friend on any important subject.

"I cannot now recall all that may have passed in such conversations; but the formal protest I have presented on the part of my Government, the notes I have written to his Excellency the Minister of State of Her Catholic Majesty, in which there was no question whatever of his Royal Highness the Infante Don Francisco de Assis, and this plain narration, fully justify, in my opinion, your belief that the opposition offered by me, and by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, had reference only to the marriage of her Royal Highness the Infanta. And whatever may be said to the contrary, I have the pleasure of assuring you, with all the confidence of a person who knows that his language is that of truth, that Her Britannic Majesty's Government will receive with pleasure the choice that has been made of a Spanish Prince; and if this Prince on whom Her Majesty's choice has fallen, justify the opinion expressed in his favour, and act on the sentiments befitting the blood that flows in his veins—that is to say, as a Royal and truly Spanish Prince proving his love for liberty, his respect for the laws, and a firm adhesion to the independence of this country—not only will he be regarded with favourable sympathy by the British Government, but he will also win for himself the good-will and affection of the entire English people, who look on Spaniards as their brothers, with whom they have shared the glories and the dangers of war; as allies, with whom they have always desired to cultivate friendly relations; as men who well deserve to enjoy the benefits of liberty and independence; and, in a word, as friends, to whom, as you will see by the present communication, their representative can speak with sincerity and without disguise.

"I remain, &c.,

"*H. L. Bulwer.*

"P. S. I have only to say, in reply to your question, that you are at perfect liberty to make any use you think proper of the present communication."

Speaking of the escape of the Count de Montemolin from France, *El Eco* says—

"The cause of Montemolin possesses more elements now than four years ago; the men of the situation are the cause of it; the mad acts of our rulers, and, more than all, the last one—the handing us over to the influence of France—are the cause of it. Let what passed in the civil war which ended with the treaty of Bergara, and the documents lately published by General Maroto, be remembered. Let it be called to mind that Queen Isabella has not yet been recognized by the Northern Powers, who have always believed in the possibility of restoring to the throne of Spain Don Carlos and his family. It must not be forgotten that the King of Naples has been defrauded of his hopes, and that he may yet sustain the cause of Montemolin more vigorously than before. Let it be kept in sight, that the constitutional monarchy of Louis Phillippe has placed the French Legitimists in a good position. Let it be remembered that public opinion in this country has always been opposed to foreign influence. Let it be remembered that thousands of chiefs and officers who gave so many examples of heroism during the last war in favour of the constitutional throne of Isabella, are reduced to absolute beggary, after being unjustly degraded. Let it be remembered that the national militia, which in Catalonia, in Ceniceros, in Bilboa, and other places, gave so many days of glory to the constitutional cause, are now disarmed, despised, persecuted, and many proscribed or imprisoned. Let the persecution, the iniquities, the insecurity, and the hand of iron which press on the Catalan provinces and others of the Peninsula, be remembered. And, finally, let it not be forgotten, that the elements which could give life and aliment to another civil war have a permanent existence in the country owing to the acts of the men of the situation."


## Advertisement.

### GENUINE CURRIE POWDER.

JUST received at the store No. 46 Calle de la Reconquista, together with the following articles of very superior quality viz,

Raspberry vinegar.
Cayenne pepper.
Mushroom catsup.
India soy.
Harvey's sauce.
Essence Anchovies

Also a variety of pickles and preserved fruits. A few dozen of very superior Madeira and old Port wine.

Dec 12 et

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

*December* 12.—*Wind N.N.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*December* 13.—*Wind N.W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*December* 14.—*Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E.*

*Arrived*, H. B. M. brigantine Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. W. P. Johnson, from Montevideo.

*Sailed*, H. B. M. brigantine Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. W. P. Johnson, down the river.

*December* 15.—*Wind N. W., in the afternoon changed to S. W., slight rain.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*December* 16.—*Wind W.S.W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*December* 17.—*Wind W.S.W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*December* 18.—*Wind S.*

*Sailed*, H. B. M. Packet Dolphin, 3 guns. Lieut. William S. Miller, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Falmouth.

Passengers Mr. George C. Dectjen, lady, child, and servant, Messieurs Thomas Hughes, John Hughes, Edward Carne, Telemachus B. Coffin, John H. Miles, Charles C. Getting, Llewellyn Nash, Charles Bunge, Pierre Recarte, Juan Sireix, J. Spangenberg, Augustin Austrich, and Pedro J. Ferreira. Mrs. Helena Delisle and Miss Manuela Bustamente.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

*December* 7.

H. B. M. packet Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieut. W. S. from Rio Janeiro 26th ult.

*December* 8.

French brig Caroline, Got, from Rio Grande 2nd inst.

*December* 9.

French brig Frederic Eugenie, P. Bronzon, from Cette 22nd September.

Brazilian brigantine Cacique, M. P. Jardin, from Parnaguá 25th November.

Spanish brig Brillante, G. Bernis, from Rio Janeiro 25th November.

*December* 10.

Brazilian schooner of war Legalidade, 2 guns, Lieut. Amazonas, hence 8th inst.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

**December 10,** Sardinian polacre Sommaviva, S. Rumela, for Rio Janeiro.
" " do. brig Giazzone, P. Marengo, for do.
**December 11** Hamburg barque Meiners, Lineau, for Parnaguá.

## MERCHANT VESSELS

### IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

**NONE.**

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR**

**BRITISH.**—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.
**FRENCH**—Sloop of war Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.
**SARDINIAN**—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.
**BRAZILIAN**—Brigantine Argos, 6 guns, Lieut. F. X. D'Alcantara.

*Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.*

Dec. 15.—A small sloop arrived this morning, name unknown, she hoisted no flag, but is supposed to be in the employ of the blockaders—she sailed again in the afternoon for the northward.

This day (12th inst.) completes the 441st day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | 83 |
| Sunday | 84 |
| Monday | 86 |
| Tuesday | 80 |
| Wednesday | 77 |
| Thursday | 73 |
| Friday | 70 |

Santiago Fuente, passenger in H. B. M's. packet *Dolphin*, from Montevideo, has given in the following declaration at the office of the Captain of the Port:—Is by birth an Argentine, &c.; was serving as a seaman in the National armed boat *Maypú*, under the command of Major Wright, when she was captured by British launches near La Agraciada on the Oriental coast. Was, with six others, taken prisoner and carried to Martin Garcia, thence to Colonia, and finally to the British frigate *Vernon* off Montevideo, where he remained two months, being kept in the day time on deck and in the night between decks. Having fallen sick on board, was conveyed to the Montevideo Hospital where he remained two months till the 8th inst., when he was called by the British Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, who having inquired into his case, told him he should soon return to his native country. Having stated that he did not possess the means to defray his passage, the Commodore gave orders for him to be brought up in the *Dolphin*. Three fellow-prisoners of the declarant—two Englishmen and one native—who like him were conveyed to the Hospital had made their escape, about six weeks since—destination unknown. During declarant's stay in the Montevideo Hospital, he was remarkably well treated, owing to the kindness of the British medical attendant, whose name he does not recollect.

The following gentlemen were returned on the 13th inst. members for the capital to serve in the next legislature:—Messieurs Roque Saenz Peña; Bernardo Pereda; Lorenzo Torres; Rumualdo Gaete; Miguel E. Soler; Agustin de Pinedo; Lucio Mancilla; Vicente Lopez; Francisco Piñeiro; Pedro Lezica; José Francisco Benitez; Baldomero Garcia; and Juan José Urquiza.

By decrees, dated the 16th inst., it is ordained that the license and stamp-duty laws shall remain in force in 1847, without any alteration.

In pursuance of a resolve of the same date, notice is given, that in the three first months of 1847 the renewal of the certificates of the registration of marks by bakers, and manufacturers of bales and of tallow, soap, and chocolate *marquetas* is to be effected in town and country, agreeably to the decree of the 7th of December, 1838.


## Mower.

A STEADY, sober man, understanding perfectly the management of the scythe, and who would make himself generally useful, may hear of a permanent situation, on fair wages by applying at No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

N. B. Certificates as to sobriety and capacity will be required.

## For Sale.

A few hogsheads and barrels of excellent brandy:
Superior old bottled Port wine.
Best London ale and porter.
Green and black tea.
Baling cloth 40 inches wide at moderate prices. Apply at No. 22 Calle de la Paz. Dec 19 i2

## Ladies Bonnets.

Of crape, Just received an elegant assortment from Europe, in the Calle de la Victoria No. 33. D 16 il

## Mrs. Jane Traynor,

*STRAW BONNET MAKER,*

BEGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she still continues to clean Straw and Leghorn Bonnets at her residence Calle Tucuman, No. 91.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and turned in the neatest manner, and all kind of fancy straws; also, gentelmen's Leghorn and Chili hats on the most moderate terms.

## Wanted,

A Steward or butler. None need apply without good recommendations as regards his abilities and character. Apply at 69 Calle Reconquista. Dec. 5. i2

## For New York,

(To sail on the 1st January next,)
The coppered and copperfastened American barque

### "Susan W. Lind,"

Capt. John Deering,

OF 263 tons register, only one year old, and now lying at the port of Montevideo, will sail for the above port at or about the said time—she has likewise fine accommodation for passengers.

For terms apply to

*Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,*
Calle Reconquista, No. 69.

## Required

For the management of an extensive sheep establishment 20 leagues south of Buenos Ayres, for a term of years, from the 1st of January 1847; a person of capacity and experience, either to have an interest by investment, or simply, on shares of the produce and natural increase, or on a salary, as may be considered most expedient. Those considering themselves competent, who can present the necessary security and reference, can apply in the form of a proposal addressed to H. P. S. at No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

## Public Baths.

THE Bathing Establishment in Calle de la Piedad, No. 134 will be reopened on the 18th inst. Cold, hot, and shower baths, may be had daily until 11 o'clock at night. The attention which will be paid to the cleanliness of the linen, &c, and purity of the water to be made use of, and every thing regarding the attendance of persons favouring the Establishment, will be observed by those who may frequent it. Improvements have been made in the premises in order to furnish greater convenience to the public Persons who may deign to patronize the establishment will be served to their satisfaction. A separate department, furnished with every convenience, has been allotted for the use of ladies, who will be waited upon by persons corresponding to the delicacy of the sex.

PRICES—{ For ten baths....$90. For single do..... 10.
October 13th, 1846

## BAASCH'S CLOTHING STORE,

*Calle de Cangallo, No,* 45.

JULIUS BAASCH in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received, takes this opportunity of announcing that he has laid in an extensive and carefully selected stock of hosiery and haberdashery which has been purchased under particularly favorable circumstances, and which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices, so low that he feels confident they cannot be undersold by any other house.

Julius Baasch would especially call attention to the following list of goods: gentlemen's French silk hats, of excellent quality, French and English summer coats, jackets, &c., &c., a choice selection of gloves and hosiery, gentlemen's boots, half boots, North American pegged and French ditto, linen and cotton shirts, printed ditto, cloth and straw caps of all sizes, gentlemen's cloth, prunella, &c., shoes, a splendid assortment of cravats of all descriptions, and various other articles, which he invites his customers to inspect.


## PRICES CURRENT.

| | $ | | $ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubloons, Spanish | 322 | á | 324 | each, |
| Do. Patriot | 320 | á | 322 | do. |
| Plata, macuquina | 18 | á | 18½ | do. for one |
| Dollars, Spanish | 19 | á | 19½ | each. |
| Do. Patriot & Patacones | 19 | á | 19 | do. |
| Six per cent. Stock | 95 | á | 98 | |
| Exchange on England | 2¾d. | | | nominal. |
| Do. France | 32 | | | cent. per dollar |
| Do. Rio Janeiro | at par. | | | per patacon. |
| Do. Montevideo | do. | | | per cent. prem. |
| Do. United States | 17 | á | 18 | |
| Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy | 52 | á | 55 | per pesada. |
| Do. France | 40 | á | 45 | do. |
| Do. North America | 36 | á | 38 | do. |
| Do. Spain | 44 | á | 50 | do. |
| Do. salted | 41 | á | 44 | do. |
| Do. Horse | 24 | á | 25 | do. each |
| Calf skins | 45 | á | 50 | per pesada |
| Sheep skins, common | 24 | á | 25 | per dozen |
| Do. fine | 30 | á | 33 | do. |
| Deer skins | withoutprice | | | |
| Goat skins | do. | | | do. |
| Nutria skins | 4½ | á | 5 | nominal! |
| Chinchilli skins | withoutprice | | | |
| Horse hair, short | 44 | á | 45 | dol. per arroba |
| Do. mixed | 48 | á | 55 | do. |
| Do. long | 110 | á | 120 | do. |
| Wool, common, washed | 16 | á | 18 | do. |
| Do. picked | withoutprice | | | do. |
| Do. shorn from skins | do. | | | do. |
| Do. mestiza, dirty | 14 | á | 30 | do. |
| Tallow, pure | withoutprice | | | do. |
| Do. raw | 15 | á | 17 | do. |
| Do. with grease | 19 | á | 20 | do. |
| Jerked beef | none. | | | per quintal. |
| Horns, mixed | 200 | á | 250 | per thousand |
| Do. Ox | 300 | á | 400 | do. |
| Shin bones | withoutprice | | | do. |
| Hide cuttings | 8 | á | 9 | per 100 lbs. |
| Ostrich feathers, white | withoutprice | | | |
| Do. black | 10 | á | 11 | do. |
| Salted tongues | 8 | á | 9 | per dozen |
| Salt, on board | none. | | | per fanega |
| Discount | 1½ | á | 2½ | per cent. month |

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 330 dollars
The lowest price 320 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2d. The lowest 2¼d.
Doubloons 73 shillings.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.